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constitute a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the addresses, which make up a rather unusually interesting series. The perpetual freshness of Miss Addams' contact with life is seen again in her lecture on "Woman's Conscience and Social Amelioration," in which she shows how women are being forced willy-nilly into participation in the larger social struggle. Commissioner Neill's address on "Some Ethical Aspects of the Labor Movement" displays a rare grasp of the economic forces and the ethical principles underlying the movement he discusses. It might be read with profit by both friends and critics of unionism. While the book as a whole has the merits and defects of such compilations, the lectures are worth preserving in this permanent form.

HENRY RAYMOND MUSSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Steiner, Edward A. *Tolstoy—The Man and His Message.* Pp. 353. Price, \$1.50. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1908.

The author has seen and knows Tolstoy and those who read his book see and know him also. He is described not as the old, decrepit man, but as the real Tolstoy, living in the thought of the world, and in the hearts of his friends and followers. The book is a very sympathetic interpretation, from an American viewpoint of the great Russian prophet of social progress. Accepting the general American attitude, Mr. Steiner takes issue with Tolstoy's work because he has not been more practical. His reforms, says Mr. Steiner, have consisted in theoretical discussions and dissertations. Only once in all his life did he help directly to alleviate the conditions which he so deplures, and that was in the case of a famine when he journeyed from village to village, in the depths of winter, and organized relief societies which saved thousands from starvation. This work, the author thinks, should have occupied more of Tolstoy's life. He should have done less talking and thinking and more acting.

In this contention, the author undoubtedly voices modern American opinion. Thought and discussion do not, as a rule, form a part of the American's philosophy of life. He must act, and secure quick and decisive results, and this attitude is well shown in Mr. Steiner's criticism of the Russian thinker.

The book is well worked out, clearly written and gives one a distinct picture of Tolstoy, the thinker. While the criticisms of Tolstoy show a decided American bias, they are, on the whole, able and fair.

SCOTT NEARING.

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Taylor, Hannis. *The Science of Jurisprudence.* Pp. lxxv, 676. Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

This book is devoted not, as its title might indicate, to an analysis and correlation of the fundamental legal concepts, but to a broad survey of the chief

characteristics of the two important systems of law which the world has developed. The central fact about which the argument is built is that at present a gradual growth in law is in process which tends toward the adaptation of the best features of the English and Roman law. This development is to furnish the basis for a true science of jurisprudence.

Roman law through its wide adoption as the basis of private law bids fair to monopolize that field. From Western Europe it has spread to the Portuguese, French, Spanish, Dutch and German colonies. More or less closely connected with it are the private law systems of Russia, Scandinavia and Japan. Even in English speaking countries Roman private law has been adopted to a great extent. Roman law materials are found in the equitable, canonical, admiralty and commercial branches to an extent only recently realized.

No less significant is the spread of the English system in the field of public law. This has been especially marked since the French Revolution. The English model reappears in the United States. Thence it has passed to Latin America. The English system of public law was made adaptable to world-wide conditions, the author holds, by the change made in the Constitution of the United States. Credit for this invention is given to Pelatiah Webster. The author lays claim to being the first to do justice to the claims of this man who "gave to the world as his personal contribution to the science of government the 'wholly novel theory' of Federal government" as adopted in the United States. It is perhaps needless to say that the claims Mr. Taylor makes for himself and for Pelatiah Webster many historians would not allow to pass unchallenged. Due to the invention of the federal type of government now in use in the United States, "everything now points to the conclusion that out of a combination of English public law as the outer shell with Roman private law as the interior code is to arise the typical state law system of the future."

Two-thirds of the book are devoted to an historical review of the external history of the Roman and English law systems. Special emphasis is placed on the phases which illustrate the supremacy of each system in its separate field. The most suggestive chapters discuss English law in the United States and the combination of English and Roman law. The last third, Part II, is analytical. The nature of law properly so called is discussed, a chapter is given to the consideration of rules to prevent conflict of laws and one to International law. The author chiefly follows the Austinian definition of law and therefore decides that International law is law only by analogy.

The chief value of this book lies in the first portion. In it Dr. Taylor has given us a clear survey of the legal systems of greatest importance in the world's history. He is able to marshal facts which amply justify his opening generalizations.

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